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Mineralogical Chemistry.

The Old and the New Mineralogy. Sir HENRY ALEXANDER MIERS (T., 1918, **113**, 363—386).—A lecture delivered before the Chemical Society on April 18th, 1918. H. M. D.

Chemical Composition of Melanophlogites. E. MANZELLA (*Ann. Chim. Applicata*, 1918, **9**, 91—101. Compare Lasaulx, this Journal, 1876, ii, 54; Bertrand, A., 1881, 1000).—Melanophlogite, a mineral discovered by Lasaulx in association with certain specimens of sulphur, is characterised by its behaviour on heating, changing successively in colour to greyish-yellow, greyish-blue, and deep bluish-black. Purified specimens of various origin recently

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examined had the following composition: hydrogen, 1·47 to 1·56; carbon, 3·32 to 3·91; silica, 88·76 to 89·12 sulphuric anhydride, 0·63 to 2·49; iron and loss, 0·27 to 0·60; and substances undetermined, 2·67 to 4·94%. A decrease in the proportion of sulphuric anhydride was accompanied by a reduction in the degree of blackening on heating, but other experiments showed that the alteration in colour must be attributed solely to carbonisation of the organic constituents in the mineral. C. A. M.

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